

The Owingsville Outlook.

VOL. XIX.

OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The taxpayers of Bath county are hereby notified that the tax for the year 1898 has been made out and placed in my hands. You are therefore notified to call at my office and settle.

J. M. Atchison, S. B. C.

J. Clay Donnan has for sale at his farm near Wyoming about 400 barrels of extra good and sound old corn which he will sell at \$2.25 per barrel at crib.

Rains continue to fall every few days, and vegetation is growing famously.

Born, July 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Tapp, west of town, a daughter.

Born, July 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Radford, of Craigsville, a 13-lb. son.

Great reduction for cash in Lawn and Dill while it lasts at Mrs. Estill's.

After several days of delightfully cool weather it again heated up last Thursday.

Elder T. S. Tinsley is holding a two-weeks' meeting at Blaine, in the Big Sandy Valley.

Come early and get choice of those nice Lawns at such bargains for cash at Mrs. Estill's.

Wm. Atchison threshed 167 bushels of wheat off of four acres of ground at his farm on lower State Creek.

Rev. James P. Hendrick, father of ex-Attorney General Jack Hendrick, died at Flemingsburg last Friday night.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to close up my old business, I desire all who are indebted to me to call and settle at once. R. T. GAULT.

There will be a box supper at the Washington Branch school-house next Saturday night for the benefit of the State Valley Church.

Wm. Moore and Miss Betty White, both of Salt Well neighborhood, eloped to Ironton, O., and were married July 17. We extend congratulations and good wishes.

I want to clear out all the Lawns and Dillies in my store and will give bargains in any of them while they last for cash. Mrs. ESTILL.

The National Fox Hunters' Association committee met recently and determined to hold the 5th annual meet Nov. 15th. A meeting will be held at Lexington Sept. 5th to determine where.

Reuben Fields, the wonderful calculator of Warrensburg, Mo., is around on his periodical visit to friends and relatives. Any one wanting to invoice stocks or any other lightning mathematical work done call on him.

CORN MILL.—I have bought Clark Crouch's corn mill in town. Regular grinding days are Friday and Saturday. Meal exchanged for corn at any time my customers bring it. S. P. ATCHISON.

Rev. C. V. Liming preached at the usual Sunday morning and afternoon services at the Crouch in the afternoon service there were three sermons, two by Rev. Liming and one by Rev. C. V. Liming.

The first katydid soloists of the season tuned up on the night of Thursday, June 14th. They foretold that six weeks later or any other time there will be frost if the sky is clear, the air calm and the temperature at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

T. S. Shroat has on hand a complete line of new Buggies and Phaetons which he will trade you for an old one or for a horse or mule. Prices very low for new buggies for cash or trade. 31-47

EMPLOYED A PRINCIPAL.—The school trustees have employed Graham Kemper, of Lexington, as principal for the fall term of school at Bath Seminary. The assistant teachers will be Miss Lizzie McClintock, of Millersburg, and Mrs. Dee D. Brother, of this town.

Captain Edmund Q. Wells, of west of town, is particularly happy. Three little Misses Wells already call him father, and on Monday morning a new sister Wells arrived at his house and will be taught the same vocal accomplishment at the earliest opportunity.

T. S. Shroat will not only furnish horses free, but will furnish brand new carriage and nice team of horses for convenience of family without cost, with any price undertaking job which comes to him. Cash or credit. 49-11

CATTLE SALES.—James Ford, of Paris, purchased, on Roe's Run, of Wm. Moore three 1,000-lb. heifers at \$3 and one at 4c; of Chas. Spencer twelve 740-lb. heifers at \$3; near Wyoming, of D. B. Conyers thirteen 685-lb. heifers at \$3. A. Roth, of Cincinnati, bought of A. G. V. Cook, of Flat Creek, four good heifers at 4c.

Well, Dickinson, the well-known photographer and artist of Flemingsburg, has pitched his tent in the school-house yard at Owingsville, where he will remain until July 22d. He is advertised to be at Fleming the 25th, Court Monday and week. Sit for some fine photos. No typewriters.

PINE FARM SOLD.

Wm. F. Mark sold their farm of 261 acres on Flat Creek to Boone Taber, of Rowan county, at \$33 per acre cash. Jase will go to South America to reside, and will remain in Kentucky. It seems to us that Mr. Taber has made a great bargain. Flat Creek land at \$33 per acre seems as good as wheat in the mill and will appreciate as times grow better.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Some of our newer correspondents are inclined to grumble a little because we occasionally cut down their items. Some things personally offensive to people in private life we think it our duty to not publish. And sometimes we are compelled to leave out a large quantity of matter because we haven't room for it. Last week we left out nearly two columns of reading matter already in type.

GEN. WILLIAMS DEAD.—Gen. John Stuart Williams died at 7 o'clock Sunday morning at his home east of Mt. Sterling. The burial took place at Winchester at 3 o'clock p. m. Monday.

Gen. Williams was a native of Montgomery Co. His father was Gen. Samuel Williams. His mother was a Clarke. The Williamses were of Virginia stock. Other sons were Gen. Dick and Clay Williams, who like General John S. were well known to the Bath county people. Gen. John S. was born July 19, 1818. He lived a part of his youth in Clark county and was admitted to the bar. He practiced a while at Paris in partnership with Judge John M. Elliott. He married Miss Mary Harrison and engaged in farming in Clark county. His only child, born of his first marriage, is Mrs. Mary E. Holloway, wife of J. H. Holloway, of Clark county. Gen. Williams raised a company and went to the Mexican War. His gallantry was conspicuous at the battle of Cerro Gordo and the name became attached to him. His honors in the war were many and he came home from it a Colonel. He was made Brigadier General in the Confederate army at the breaking out of the Civil War. Some years after the war he married Mrs. Henrietta (Lindsey) Hamilton, widow of Wm. Hamilton, and had ever since made his home where he died. He engaged much in politics as a Democrat, serving some terms in the General Assembly. Defeated successfully for the gubernatorial and U. S. Senatorial nominations, he was elected U. S. Senator in 1876 and served a full term, but was defeated for re-election by C. J. C. Blackburn in a memorable contest.

FROM A SOLDIER BOY.—Lytle, Ga. Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, July 13th, 1898.—Editor of THE OUTLOOK: I take the pleasure this day and rainy morning to write a few lines to inform the readers of THE OUTLOOK about camp affairs in Chickamauga Park. The boys seem to enjoy themselves to a great extent and the majority of them say they wouldn't give up life for anything they ever lived. I wouldn't myself; not for all the times I had roaming around Peasiecks and Polkeville. So the boys that read this will know how well I like military camping out. We drill only three hours a day, and our leisure time we put in sitting around in our tents playing checkers, seven-up or pitching horse-shoes. I call that very good enjoyment.

I see Levi Goodpaster, of Owingsville, every day. He is well and as gay as the two-year-old colt. There are several other boys here I know and they are all right, and ready to go to Cuba at any time and meet the Spaniards face to face. But I don't think our regiment will go anywhere soon, for what we hear from the War Department tells us Spain has about done her do. I rather believe that myself, for I understood that Spain wasn't very good in warfare before she bucked up against the "Boys in Blue." There are about 65,000 soldiers in camp at this Park now. Health among them is very good. There are a few cases of typhoid fever and some deaths from that cause. Our regiment is talking of moving to some other camp ground, but I don't know where it will go. It will move back to Lexington, Ky., and go into camp. Of course that will suit me very much, for I do like that old town you call Lexington. [The writer then "goes for" some companions that started with him to join the army, but it is deemed best not to publish it.—Ed.]

If I get in a battle with the Spaniards I will try to kill enough for myself and the boys that turned back. This camp ground is fifteen miles square, so the soldiers have plenty of room to do their drilling, and the drill ground is the nicest I ever saw. We drill on the battle-field where the old soldiers fought in 1862. Cannon are placed around in the positions occupied by batteries in 1862. It is a grand sight for any one who never saw the like before. If any of the Bath county boys want to come down to visit the camp this summer or fall they can come cheaply on the numerous excursions.

I will close by telling my Bath Co. friends goodbye. Yours truly, JOHN SORRELL, Co. F, 2d Ky. U. S. V. I.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—LAST SATURDAY

was the 77th birthday anniversary of Perry Steele, of near Steptone, and his twin brother, John B. Steele, of this town. In honor of the event Uncle Perry gave a big dinner, at which were twenty of the relatives and seven other guests. After enjoying the good cheer, for which Uncle Perry's home is noted, a most enjoyable time was spent and a group photograph of the whole thirty-seven persons present was taken. Uncles Perry and Johnny Steele are two clever old gentlemen and it is hoped that the serenity of their voyage down the stream of time may never be disturbed and that their bark may sail as placidly for many years until they arrive at the haven of rest.

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION.—At a mass meeting of the Republicans of Bath Co. held on the 16th day of July, 1898, at the Court-house in Owingsville, pursuant to call made by Chairman O. F. Byron, on motion Winchester Dickerson was made Chairman, and Robt. N. Williams and J. P. Hamilton made Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated as the selection of delegates from Bath county to attend the Congressional Republican convention to be held at Greenup on July 19, 1898, on motion of C. C. McAlister the Chairman appointed a committee on resolutions consisting of Ruben Gudgeon, Chairman; Jas. McCue, W. W. Barnes, W. W. Williams, Neri Swetnam, Jas. Huff, J. H. Jones, Thos. Ryan and J. K. Jackson.

The Committee retired and afterwards reported as follows:—Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit for adoption by this mass meeting the following resolutions, to-wit:—

Resolved, 1st, That we endorse the principles of the Republican party declared by the National Republican convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896.

Resolved, 2d, That it is an undoubted fact that during the Harrison administration, from 1889 to 1892, in this country enjoyed peace and prosperity, but that upon the incoming of the Democratic administration of President Cleveland a blight to the business and prosperity of the whole country came upon like a smog, which lasted during the whole of the Democratic administration. That upon the success of the Republican party in 1896 and the election of a Republican President and Congress, a revival of business and confidence was restored, and the administration of President McKinley has met the expectations of his supporters in the campaign of 1896, and we do now approve of the conservative and patriotic present administration of our national affairs, both in its peaceful and its war measures.

Resolved, 3d, That we do commend and approve of the administration of our Gov. W. O. Bradley, and especially do we approve of his efforts to defeat the vicious legislation of our Democratic General Assembly.

Resolved, 4th, That we condemn and denounce the extreme partisan legislation enacted by the late Democratic Legislature in restricting Congressional and judicial districts for the revolutionary election bill known as the "Goebel bill" and of the legislation respecting the management of the Penitentiary and charitable institutions of the State.

Resolved, 5th, That we condemn as unpatriotic and treasonable the Democratic members of Congress who forced the Republican administration into a war with Spain and then refused and voted against furnishing money and means to successfully carry on the war.

Resolved, 6th, That it is a source of great pride and gratification to us to know that our army and navy have achieved victories in the past three months over our enemies, which has added glory and renown to our people and nation.

Resolved, 7th, That our representative in Congress, Hon. Saml. J. Pugh, has faithfully represented the Ninth Congressional district and deserves an endorsement and re-election. That the delegates appointed by this convention to the Congressional convention to be held on the 19th of July are instructed to cast the vote of Bath county for Saml. J. Pugh as long as he is a candidate before the convention. And that said delegates vote as a unit upon all questions which may come before said convention; and that the following persons be appointed as delegates from Bath county to said convention, to-wit:—

W. C. Tipton, J. N. Byron, O. F. Byron, C. C. McAlister, Ruben Gudgeon, W. B. Gudgeon, Jas. McCue, Saml. T. Howard, J. M. Brown, Wardell Carter, J. L. McAlister, J. M. Gossett, Pat Crouch, Wm. Arrasmith, A. B. Barbee, W. T. Huff, O. S. Rogers, H. M. Butcher, J. W. Snedegar, Ed Anderson, W. W. Williams, Robt. Williams, R. J. Ferguson, R. Stone, W. P. Dickerson, C. H. Whitecomb, Z. T. Bowman, Rev. John Cheap, Thos. J. Barnes, J. K. Jackson, Geo. W. Young, Winchester Dickerson, J. P. Shuckelford, J. K. Bates, J. S. Blevins, Henry Hicks and Robt. Foley.

That the publishers of THE OWINGSVILLE OUTLOOK be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

WINCHESTER DICKERSON, Chmn.

ROBT. N. WILLIAMS, Secy.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Wm. J. Honaker, of Prickly Ash, is on the sick list.

Miss Lena Lisle, of Bourbon Co., is visiting Miss Emma Kincaid.

O. H. P. Park, of Upper Prickly Ash, has been quite sick for some weeks.

Jailer John Jackson is able to be out again from his long spell of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Paris left Monday afternoon to visit relatives at Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. Josephine Moores went Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Bramblett, at Winchester.

Luther Hess, of Lexington, went to Cincinnati Tuesday afternoon to buy a stock of goods.

Miss Mamie Sheelin has returned from a several weeks' visit with friends and relatives at Canale.

Hon. A. W. Binscom, of near town, went this week to attend the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Atlanta, Ga.

Ford Patterson accompanied Miss Sallie Paris last Friday on a visit to the latter's relatives at Richmond, Ky.

Miss Myrtle Donaldson left Saturday for a visit of a few days with her cousin, Mrs. James F. Day, at Mt. Sterling.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Myers, of Nicholas county, came Saturday on a visit to the latter's mother, Mrs. Lida Kinner.

Mrs. Mary Richards and son Kelly went on a visit last week to relatives at Grange City, Kelly returned Sunday.

Miss Bessie Naylor, of Crawfordville, Indiana, arrived last Wednesday on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Osmond P. Byron.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Richards and little son James M., of Georgetown, came Saturday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Richart.

Miss Linda Gormley, of Richmond, who has been visiting relatives in this and Montgomery Co. for several weeks, will return home next Monday.

Miss Victoria Durham, of Louisville, arrived last week at Olympian Springs. She will visit friends in Bath and Montgomery counties before returning home.

C. M. Carter, of Bonny, Morgan county, visited his uncle, James Carter, on Salt Well, last week. He is a son of ex-County Judge Carter, of Morgan county.

John J. Swetnam, of the headwaters of White Oak, is still poorly. Being in the 88th year of his age it would take but a slight increase of the strain on his vitality to cause a fatal termination.

Mrs. T. S. Tinsley and son Timothy went Saturday to visit her mother, Mrs. Geo. Wilson, at Morefield. Mrs. Tinsley's health has been down of late and she will remain some time to recuperate.

W. H. Wilson, of Fern Leaf, has been here for a few days soliciting for the Enterprise Fire Insurance Co., of Lexington, Ky. The reporter has been acquainted with him for twenty-five years and he is an excellent gentleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Shroat, son Walter and daughter, Miss Lena and son, of Montgomery Co.; Miss Lillie Barnes, of Pecked Oak, and Mrs. Nancy Shroat, of Upper Prickly Ash, spent a few days with T. S. Shroat and family last week.

Mrs. Ida Elliott, children and Miss Ruth Richards, spent Friday afternoon from a two-weeks' visit to relatives in Carter county. Miss Amanda Vincent returned home with them to be the guest of Miss Julia Elliott for two weeks.

Kentucky Crop Report.

Condition of Crops and Live Stock July 1st, 1898.

For the July report replies were received from 148 correspondents, representing 95 counties.

Development of the wheat crop during the month of June shows the following results in the great wheat growing States of the Mississippi Valley: In Ohio and Michigan the crop is fair, both in yield and quality. In Illinois, Missouri and Kansas the crop has suffered greatly during June from rust and chinch bug, and the quality will be poor, owing to damage from these sources. The quality is greatly impaired by the presence of an unusually large number of smut heads. Where threshing has begun the yield is very disappointing. In Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska winter wheat varies from very fine in some sections to poor in others. In these States spring wheat is threatened with rust, owing to the extremely rank growth of the plant.

In Kentucky the exceptionally fine showing of June last has not been maintained and the crop is fully from one-fourth to one-third short of what was anticipated. The most frequently mentioned cause of damage is rust, which seems to have been general. The crop ripened prematurely and the filling is very imperfect, rarely more than two grains to the bush being found. The berry is lacking in plumpness, which, together with the presence of considerable smut, materially interferes

In the western section of the State the crop has been damaged by rain since harvest. The estimated average yield per acre for the State is 13 bushels. In 1897 the estimate yield July 1st was 12 bushels, and 63 bushels for a corresponding date of 1896.

For the western section the yield is 13 bushels; for the central and eastern it is 16 and 11 bushels respectively.

CONX.

Favorable weather conditions have prevailed during June and the corn crop is now in excellent condition. The average for the State is 96, an improvement of four points during the month. On July 1st, 1897, the condition was 87.

In the western section a few counties, including Union, Webster, Caldwell and Trigg, report the crop suffering for want of cultivation, which has been interfered with by excessive rainfall. In the central section the drought has been relieved in those counties along the northern border and the crop is fast regaining lost ground from this source.

Taking the State by sections the conditions are: For the Western, 93; Central, 96; and Eastern, 100; each being an improvement during June.

WHEAT.

The condition of the oat crop is 85 for the State as against 91 on June 1st. On July 1st, 1897, the condition was 80. The crop has improved in the central and about held its own in the eastern section, but in the western section it has fallen off from 96 on June 1st to 71 on July 1st.

TOBACCO.

The acreage of tobacco compared with 1897 is 123 per cent., or 237,038 acres for the State. The eastern section reports the greatest increase, viz: 26 per cent. In the western section the acreage is increased 13 per cent., while in the central section the increase is but 9 per cent. The condition of the crop shows an average of 92 for the entire State. July 1st, 1897, the condition was 68, and on same date of 1896 the condition was 92.

In the western section the crop is, to some extent, foul. Grasshoppers and worms are reported preying on the plants and the utmost vigilance will be required to maintain present condition of 93.

In the central section the crop is very spotted and the stand is poor. The first setting is growing nicely, but the replant seems to be getting a poor start, which gives the crop a ragged appearance. Here the condition compared with an average is but 62.

In the eastern section of the eastern section where a crop is grown the condition appears excellent, with a greatly increased acreage.

HEMP.

The condition of the hemp crop is 86 as compared with average years. On July 1st, 1897, the condition was 87, as for a corresponding date of 1896 it was 80.

MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

The acreage of clover meadows cut as compared with 1897 is 97. The yield, both as to quantity and quality, is good. Of timothy meadows the acreage as compared with 1897 is 94. The yield is light and the quality of much of it is poor, probably owing to the presence of weeds. Pasture and meadow excellent, the condition being 99.

Live stock is in satisfactory condition. The demand for stock ewes has greatly increased, and farmers are turning their attention largely to sheep raising.

LUCAS MOORE, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Anglo-American Alliance.

[By Lady Cook, new Tennessee C. Cladon.]

The ancient poets tell us there was once a time when the great God Saturn reigned in Italy, and bestowed happiness and tranquility over all the earth. The happy people gathered in peace the fruits of his bounty, and the fields smiled with plentiful harvests. The liberal arts were sedulously cultivated and every home was the abode of innocence. Comparing this blissful state with their own degenerate rule of blood and iron, in which all the virtues had succumbed to vice, they have handed it down to us as "The Golden Age," which, they deplored, could never come again.

This retrospective fable, however, of Pagan writers, the Hebrew Prophets saw as a future reality. In his vision, the God of Peace was to take the place of the heathen deity, "and to teach us of His ways." And He shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

It is possible that this glowing prophecy of Isaiah, although delivered twenty-six centuries ago, may yet be fulfilled, but not, as he imagined, through religious influence. No more potential personality than Jesus Christ has ever appeared, yet nineteen centuries of His teaching have done little or nothing to suppress war, even among His professed followers. Age after age the earth has been drenched with the blood of Christians, slain by their brethren; and those who bore His name have at such times been animated by the hatred and ferocity of heathen ages. The increased intelligence, accumulated knowledge, the civilized status of the human race, have not been able to suppress the war instinct.

struction, and the fruits of every industry and the lives of hapless millions have been squandered in wanton or needless wars. At the present moment Europe is an armed camp ready for slaughter. Of her sixty million men twelve million are trained soldiers. And the New World has recently entered on the fatal career of the Old. But a remote and comparatively insignificant contest is sufficient to dislocate the delicate social machinery of every civilized state, and a dilatory contest carries famine to the hearths of the poor, thousands of miles from the conflict. In various countries in both hemispheres, starving men and women are rioting for bread; what they really want is peace.

Can nothing be done, then, to make war more difficult? Is the Golden Age to be merely a poetic dream, never to be in any degree realized? We trust not. For, if we mistake not the first faint streak of the bright dawn is breaking. In both the Old and the New World men of clear heads and generous hearts are looking forward to a confederation of the English-speaking peoples. And the slightest consideration of the matter must convince every unprejudiced mind that the speedy accomplishment of an Anglo-American Alliance, based upon sound, equitable and permanent principles, will lay the foundation of a new era, one which, perchance, may be crowned by universal and perennial peace.

America is only a younger England, moving in a wider range and with a freer step. Excepting the immigrants of alien tongues, her people have the same blood and traditions, the same literature and habits, the same proud history aims, as the mother country. In religion, in political and municipal freedom, in inventive genius and commercial and industrial energies, they are alike. Great Britain's purchases from the United States from April 30th, 1897, to April 30th, 1898, amounted to \$118,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total American exports, in other words, almost as much as was purchased by all the rest of the world. Her Colonies and India purchased in the preceding year 10 per cent. Thus about 60 per cent. of all their exports were bought by Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire.

As the balance of trade is very largely in their favor, the difference provides them with the means of making cash investments in any part of the world, and of purchasing in other countries, if need be, beyond the amount of their exports to them. Thus their immense commerce and vast wealth, distributed throughout the earth, give England and the United States a common aim—the welfare and prosperity of all nations. They are therefore eminently qualified to become the joint depositories of peace and the guarantors of the world's best interests.

Great Britain and the United States possess together one-half of the whole habitable part of the globe, and nearly one-third of all its inhabitants. Of the latter about one hundred and ten millions are of European blood, and of a hundred millions of these the English language is their mother tongue.

Their commercial shipping greatly exceeds that of all the rest of the world together. Their ships of war amount to 477 (of which 379 are British) and exceed by 69 the united navies of France, Russia, Germany, and Italy.

It will thus be evident that, united, no power would venture to attack them, and that they would probably prove irresistible to any possible combination of powers, seeing that their combined resources are well-nigh inexhaustible. But it is notorious that they are the least military and least aggressive nations on the globe, and that they have no desire for territorial aggrandizement, their wealth, and population. Their great ruling motives are the material and intellectual advancement of the people. Both these are incompatible with war, and flourish during peace.

It is to these incentives alone, therefore, that we must look for a revival of the golden age. And Providence has so placed it in the power of the Anglo-Saxon race, to lead the way in this grand work, that it would be criminal, if not fatal, to refuse it.

It is always unsafe to prophesy, nevertheless we may venture to forecast the probable outcome of an Anglo-American alliance, instituted for mutual defence, and to keep the world's peace. In the first place, every country whose intelligence enables it to perceive that its interests are best promoted by repressing warfare, will desire to share in the advantages of such an alliance. France and Germany would bury their animosities, and compete with each other, and with ourselves, in friendly rivalries only. Austria, Italy, and the minor States would follow. One power alone might have cause to regard this International policy with hatred, since it would arrest her career of conquest, and destroy her hope of universal domination. By a long course of cruelty, perfidy, treachery, and the lowest political arts, and through the resources of a great military despotism; she has advanced east and west from the Baltic to Behring's Straits, in a solid and unbroken line, and is slowly but surely creeping southward, overshadowing Europe and Asia, and menacing the independence of its peoples and the cause of freedom. Whilst we sympathize with her people and her cause, we shall do well to cherish the military alliance, which is defensive and insular.

EUGENE MI

The only manufacturer of HOME-MADE Owingsville, Ky. We lead. The others theirs is "just as good." You remember that was made by "Our Special Pattern" and as good" as our

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Dealer in Drugs, Groceries, Stationery and Perfumes. BARTON WHISKIES and

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MASONIC BLDG., OWINGSVILLE, KY.

the time of Peter the Great she has been the chief disturbing element in Europe, and has set the example of those vast armaments which are ruling almost all the nations, and which keep Russia itself in perpetual poverty. Therefore, if the Anglo-American Alliance did nothing beyond curbing her aggressiveness, it would deserve well of mankind.

But Japan, also, where, for the first time in history, liberty has recently been born in an Asiatic country, would naturally welcome the Alliance with open arms. This interesting country appears destined to play a distinguished part among the nations, and already ranks among the highest powers. The continuance of her freedom and prosperity demands that she should be protected from the pressure of Russian intrigues. In fact, regard it in any light we will, whether for the advantage of the contracting powers, or for the general welfare of the world, no moment could be more propitious than this for the Anglo-Saxon race to join hands. Europe is armed ready for fight. The Balkans, the hotbed of Russian Plots, are in a ferment, and the flames of war may burst forth at any moment. But England and America united, self-sustaining, and capable of protecting themselves against all foes, could exercise a powerful and unique influence in preventing a conflagration, or of quenching that already begun. The turbulent republics of South America might also be restrained from their interminable civil wars, and their wealthy industries be again revived under more settled governments. Thus every part of the globe would participate in the blessings of our coalition.

The greatest statesmen of England and America have already perceived its advantages, and are seeking the means of hastening its advent. Let us assist according to our power. Let every citizen and every statesman give a hearty co-operation. We appeal to our sisters in both countries, upon whom the miseries of war and want fall most bitterly, to join their voices with ours. Then should we succeed, it may be that the coming century will be the commencement of a better era for the world, when nation shall no longer make war on earth, if we compare their extent, their wealth, and population. Their great ruling motives are the material and intellectual advancement of the people. Both these are incompatible with war, and flourish during peace.

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It is to these

Winchester Outlook.

D. S. STILL, Publisher.

OWINGSVILLE, 1st KENTUCKY.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Jim and Bill were brothers of the old New Hampshire.

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There was nothing particularly

striking in his words, but the tone

of his voice had such genuine feeling

in it that I voluntarily turned and

extended my hand.

"I hope you'll forgive me," I said.

"You bet," he replied, grasping my

hand. "You didn't need to choke the

anybody out of me, though. What a

grip you've got!" he added, with a

bright smile. "But that's all right.

I'm thankful you didn't shoot. I

was going to tell you I was, and

there was no use for further conceal-

ment on your part, but you didn't give

me any chance."

"Why was the whole affair kept from

me so carefully?" I asked.

"The question, for some reason, em-

barrassed Mr. Skinner.

"I guess Wilson thought you were a

little hoodlum, and might give the

thing away too much too soon," he

replied, hesitatingly.

I regarded him closely, for some-

how I felt sure his answer was not a

true one; but he was gazing at the

body at his feet in such a way that

Then he shook his head, and again

murmured: "I tell you this will cut

the young woman out terribly."

"It will indeed. And who is to tell

her?" I exclaimed, in anguish.

"That is your duty, Mr. Conway. She

wouldn't take it the same from any-

one else as she would from you." Then

he continued, earnestly: "Yes, you're

the one to tell her, and the only one

who can give her any comfort—if there

is any to be had. Poor lady! I hope

you won't think me too forward in say-

ing that she thought a good deal of

you; she was so anxious to get you

cleared, and kept imploring me all the

time to hurry up and find the real

robbers."

Bless my dear, love's kind and true

heart! And now to have her sweet

young life plunged into such grief and

sorrow! It seemed cruel, oh, most

cruel!

I again grasped Skinner's hand and

pressed it. "My God, how can I tell

her?" I exclaimed, the tears starting

in my eyes.

"Nelson! Nelson!"

"What is it, Mr. Conway?" he called,

and came up to me with his face

glowing. "As far as a hasty examination goes,

I have reason to believe the greater part

of the bonds are here, minus the inter-

est coupons for the past year. The

money must have been converted into

cash; anyhow, they are gone."

"So it did pay you for responding so

quickly to my telegram," I remarked.

"Your telegram?" he repeated, in

surprise. "I received none."

"Then I explained to him, and when I

had finished he said: 'Why, you see,

the reason I did not receive it was that

I was already at Twineburgh. Wil-

son telegraphed me this morning, and

I came up on the noon train."

"Mr. Perry came into the office half

an hour after you left," replied Mr.

Wilson. "I saw the dispatch after I

left here."

"How did you know Jackson would

come to the cellar to-night?" I asked.

"Mr. Wilson glanced around before an-

swering. Then he sank his voice down

to a whisper.

up in his affair and so meet his death,"

the president said, in grave tones.

"Surely—but then that is too wild a

thought to utter. But there is some-

thing I cannot understand. I told you

"Oh, Mr. Perry," I exclaimed, in

my fault. I should have explained be-

fore, but the affair has sent my wits

wool-gathering." I handed him the

bond I had picked up, giving a brief ac-

count of the finding. "Then I went on

"After I found the bond, I immediately

informed Mr. Morley, as he was an in-

terested party, being one of the trust-

ees of the bank, and I wished some

older hands to see it. I explained every-

thing to him in as much of the numer-

ous questions he asked me."

Mr. Perry was listening intently, as

was also Wilson and Skinner, and the

perplexity broke from my forehead

as I went on with the narrative. "I

"It seems he could not resist attempt-

ing no investigation himself, and—

and so came here. I was in the cellar when

he came down, but it was as dark as

pitch, and I thought it was one of the

robbers, and this I was trapped. I did

not discover the truth until too late."

"Ah, that explains it all," Mr. Perry

said, when I had finished. "That was

Morley, truly. He was always that

kind of a man, and would never de-

pend upon a mother to do his dirty

things when he could do it himself."

I could not help glancing furtively

at the two detectives, and received

from each a nod of approval.

In one room—once the dining-room

of the old house, a bright young fel-

low was working, planning, thinking, ex-

perimenting all day long, and at times

all night long, too, on the problem of

transmission without the aid of

receiver or transmitter. He has made

some progress, and as he is a patient

young man of brilliant parts, I make

bold to prophesy that the world will

soon be startled by a lightning stroke

of genius which will blaze the little

hamlet of Newberry in the characters of

fire on the present generation."

My wife and I are spending the sum-

mer at his residence on Sunset hill,

and we drive over to the old house

every day to talk and to encourage

the young genius.

A year has passed since Mr. Morley's

death; six months after that tragic

event Florence became my wife.

The first evening of our arrival at

Sunset hill I was sitting on the porch

watching the violet tints of the

valley. My wife was slowly pacing up

and down the walk.

She had been very quiet and sober all

that day, and I attributed her mood to

the sorrowful recollection of the place

where would naturally call to mind

her mother. Presently she came and knelt down

beside me. Resting her head on my

shoulder, she spoke in a low voice.

"I have something to tell you, my

husband—something which I don't

keep hidden from you. But I have been

punished sufficiently; for there has not

been that absolute trust and confidence

between us that I wished. It is all my

fault. Promise to forgive me, and I

will tell you my secret."

I laughed at her, and placed my arm

around her. "It must be something

terrible indeed," I exclaimed, in pre-

DR. TALMAGES SERMON.

Mistakes for Mortals to Wish to Live

Their Lives Over Again.

They Might Do Worse Instead of Better—

Satan Would Know the Path They

Travel, But He Would Not Tell.

Amos, 1:1.

The text of Dr. Talmage's sermon

was Amos, 1:1. "Satan would know the

path they travel, but he would not tell."

That is the Lord did not say it, but

Satan said it to the Lord when the evil

wanted did, still more afflicted.

The reason is, "Satan would know the

path they travel, but he would not tell."

from the presence of the Lord and

smoke and with smoke built. And Satan

has been the author of all evil

diseases since then, and he hopes by

inducing the Lord to do this to

bring about the destruction of the

world. But the result of the diabolical

plot which left Job a victor, proved the

faithfulness of the Lord. "All that a

man hath will I give him, and will

add unto him. But if he will not

stand fast, he shall be taken away."

Many a man hath been given

wealth, and a great name, and a

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